

SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN AT VILLAGE TILPAT - FAILURE OR SUCCESS

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ABSTRACT

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is not a new programme. Launched in 1986 as the Central Rural Sanitation Programme, the scheme later became the Total Sanitation Campaign (1999) and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (2012). Some regard it as merely a renaming. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a national campaign by the Government of India, covering 4041 statutory towns, to clean the streets, roads and infrastructure of the country. This campaign was officially launched on 2 October 2014 at Rajghat, New Delhi, where Prime Minister Narendra Modi himself cleaned the road. It is India's biggest ever cleanliness drive and 3 million government employees and school and college students of India participated in this event. The mission was started by Prime Minister Modi, who nominated nine famous personalities for the campaign, and they took up the challenge and nominated nine more people and so on (like the branching of a tree). It has been carried forward since then with people from all walks of life joining it. The primary data was used like direct interview and questionnaire with secondary data. In secondary data journals, websites etc was referred. The sample size was 100. A conceptual study is used in a research to outline possible causes of action or to present a preferred approach to an idea or thought. The observations were including different parameters like garbage management, government support, drainage system, different diseases causing due to unhygienic surroundings, unavailability of washroom facilities.

KEYWORDS: Central Rural Sanitation Programme, Garbage Management, Government Support & Drainage System,

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INTRODUCTION

SWATCH BHARAT ABHIYAN

Mahatma Gandhi had rightly said, "Sanitation is more important than Independence". He was aware of the pathetic situation of Indian rural people at that time and he dreamt of a clean India where he emphasised on cleanliness and sanitation as an integral part of living. Unfortunately, after 67 years of independence, we have only about 30% of the rural households with access to toilets. The Narendra Modi Government launched the "Swachh Bharat" movement to solve the sanitation problem and waste management in India by ensuring hygiene across the country. Emphasising on "Clean India" in his 2014 Independence day speech, PM Modi said that this movement is associated with the economic activity of the country. The prime objective of the mission is to create sanitation facilities for all. It aims to provide every rural family with a toilet by 2019. The research intends to portray the fundamental objectives and ideology of the movement by keeping in mind a survey which was personally conducted in the village named Tilpat in Haryana.

Like poor water supply, inefficient drainage system, poor roads facilities, fatal diseases like malaria and dengue which are still prevalent in rural areas. Therefore, by the means of this research, we intend to focus on the above mentioned problems in rural India.

Healthy environment leads to healthy people and a healthier generation, thus saving a lot of investment

which is being invested in preventing various diseases like Malaria, Dengue, water borne diseases etc.

People from all the spheres of life and professions, many national and international celebrities, organizations and NGOs are joining hands to make this cause a huge success.

HISTORY

This campaign aims to accomplish the vision of a 'Clean India' by 2 October 2019, the 150th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. It is expected to cost over ₹62000 crore(US\$9.8 billion).Fund sharing between the Central Government and the State Government and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) is 75%:25% (90% : 10% for North Eastern and special category states).The campaign has been described as "beyond politics" and "inspired by patriotism".

This is an initiative to make a better and green India. It will be very helpful in attaining a better rank in terms of international tourism. Spending on the promotion of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan will increase as the government releases more ads, including television commercials, to promote sanitation and an end to open defecation thus providing a broad scope for commercial and ad making companies. Fund raising for different NGOs and helping better in social service sector- Officials said the money will be provided from a fund of Rs 1,96,000 crore announced by the government for Clean India Mission over a five-year period.

While the Urban Development Ministry will allocate Rs 62,000 crore for cleaning towns across the country, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation will spend Rs 1,34,000 crore for the programme.

Under Swachh Bharat campaign government will spend near about Rs. 11 crore to construct 11 lakh toilets in India. Every gram panchayat, panchayatsamiti and ZilaParishad in the country will be involved in the initiative for its success.

Many big corporate are becoming part of the campaign. Bharti and TCS have announced their plans to provide financial help for the success of the campaign. It is expected that World Bank will also contribute

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a national campaign by the Government of India, covering 4041 statutory towns, to clean the streets, roads and infrastructure of the country.

The components of the programme as listed in the SBM guidelines are:

- Construction of individual sanitary latrines for households below the poverty line with subsidy (80%) where demand exists.
- Conversion of dry latrines into low-cost sanitary latrines.
- Construction of exclusive village sanitary complexes for women providing facilities for hand pumping, bathing, sanitation and washing on a selective basis where there is not adequate land or space within houses and where village panchayats are willing to maintain the facilities.
- Setting up of sanitary marts.
- Total sanitation of villages through the construction of drains, soakage pits, solid and liquid waste disposal.
- Intensive campaign for awareness generation and health education to create a felt need for personal, household and environmental sanitation facilities

ABOUT VILLAGE TILPAT

Tilpat (तिलपत) is an ancient town of Mahabharata period in Faridabad district in the Indian State of Haryana. Its ancient name was Tilapatha (तिलपथ).

Demographics

As of 2001 India census, Tilpat had a population of 6377. Males constitute 55% of the population and females 45%. Tilpat has an average literacy rate of 65%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 75%, and female literacy is 53%. In Tilpat, 18% of the population is under 6 years of age.

Tilpat in Mahabharata Epics

Tilpat finds a mention in Mahabharata. It was one of five villages demanded by Pandavas. Mahabharata tells that When Pandavas were defeated in chausar they were forced to leave the state for 13 years. During most of this time, they lived at place called Varnavata (modern Bairat) in Jaipur district in Rajasthan. Having lived there for pretty long time, the Pandavas sent a message to the Kauravas that they won't lay their claim to the throne if they were given just five villages.

These 5 villages were :

- Indraprasthaइन्द्रप्रस्थ (PuranaQila) - Delhi
- Panprasthaपणप्रस्थ (Panipat) - Haryana
- Sonprasthaसोणप्रस्थ (Sonipat) - Haryana
- Tilprasthaतिलप्रस्थ (**Tilpat**) - Haryana
- Vyagprasthaव्यागप्रस्थ (Bagpat) - Uttar Pradesh

If you study the population of people who lived in all these areas mentioned in Mahabharata it is found to be the homeland of Jats.

The literary-cum-historical analysis and the archaeological evidence from Hastinapur and other related sites clearly indicate that it is the Painted Gray Ware Culture that was associated with the Mahabharata story and the event took place in 900 BC.

OBJECTIVES

- To analyze the infrastructural improvement related to making their village clean and hygienic
- To analyze the different facilities like garbage system, roads, drainage system, water supply available for villagers.
- To know whether the villagers take initiatives in keeping their village clean.
- To analyze the awareness of the people towards Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
- To suggest the changes for improvement related to hygienic conditions and cleanliness of village.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Two Types of Research Studies are

Theoretical study- it provides a context for examining a problem that is a theoretical and rational for Observations. It serves a guide to systematically identify logical, precisely defined relationships among different parameters

- **Conceptual study-** a conceptual study is used in a research to outline possible causes of action or to present a preferred approach to an idea or thought.

The type of data and study used in this research is as follows:

- Primary data- interviews were held.
- Secondary data – journals and material downloaded from internet.
- Sample size- 100

Modi selected 9 public figures to propagate this campaign. They are Sachin Tendulkar, Baba Ramdev, Kamal Hassan, Kapil Sharma, Priyanka Chopra, Anil Ambani, Rajdeep Bais, Salman Khan, Shashi Tharoor and The team of the TV series *Taarak Mehta Ka Ooltah Chashmah*

More than 3 million government employees and school and college students are to participate in the drive.

Various Initiatives for taken at country level:

Swachh Bharat Run at the Rashtrapati Bhavan on 2 October 2014 and 1500 people participated

Swachh Bharat apps

Real-time monitoring system for toilets constructed under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

Swachh Bharat short film by NIT Rourkela PhD students and Sacred Heart School Students,

Tumkur have made a short film on Swachh Bharat, conveying the message that Swachh Bharat is not a one-day event

OBSERVATIONS

- No proper cleaning system for houses and there is no proper area where the garbage could be thrown off in the village.
- The village doesn't have a proper area where the solid waste could be disposed off.
- Due to this unplanned disposal, most of the drainage system gets blocked. Few of the households have hired a proper sweeper who collects the garbage once or twice a week and throws the garbage in a pit away from the village.
- No cleanliness on and along the road sides. Small channels are made along the road side which are often jammed and blocked.
- The village has well constructed roads throughout but mostly covered with dust and sand.

- Most of the garbage is thrown along-side the roads and this is the reason the drainage system that runs along-side the road is mostly blocked thus making the roads worse.
- Small channels are made across the village that regulates the drainage system of the area. In case these small channels are blocked, the villagers take the initiative by themselves in clearing the channel and unblocking the channel.
- There is no proper government support regarding the local cleanliness. No government garbage vehicle is sanctioned to the village.
- Having seen the condition of the village roads and drainage system, it can be said that the government support is minimal.
- The system is very poor and doesn't work efficiently. The village is in the form of a plateau; hence in rainy season the drainage system gets blocked on the bottom.

One source of insanitary condition in the village is the drainage of waste water from bathing and cooking areas of dwellings over the kutchha roads and lanes having inadequate slopes. The situation is further aggravated due to the movements of carts and animals which result in the creation of pot holes and ditches that gets filled up with dirty stagnant water.

The mosquitoes and flies find good breeding centres in these places and spread diseases. Some of the village roads are brick paved with drains for waste water disposal. But these have not served the required purpose due to improper slopes, insufficient maintenance and unpredictable flow of water. Rural dwellings having their own source of water supply like hand pumps discharge more water on the streets. Furthermore, the agricultural waste and domestic refuse collect in drains obstructing the flow of water and ultimately, all these things appear on the streets. Some of the village panchayat members have suggested individual pits for collection of waste water and its disposal by intermittent sprinkling on large areas, either in the courtyard or on the streets. The villagers adopt this practice for some time, but their enthusiasm dies with time.

- **DISEASE:** Water borne diseases are very much prevalent in the village. Dengue and malaria are prevalent in the village. Due to the major problems like inadequate drainage system, pit holes with still water and blocked channels, diseases like dengue and malaria are prevalent in the area. According to a survey conducted earlier, liver cancer was also recorded as a prevalent disease in the village whose major cause is the poor quality of drinking water.
- **WATER SUPPLY:** The water supplier in the village is very careless and not punctual about the timings, thus there is a lot of water wastage. There is no use of chloroform to clean water. The village doesn't face problem like water scarcity because the water is available to the village throughout year but the quality of the available water in the village seems to be of poor quality. In India the level of investment in water and sanitation, albeit low by international standards, has increased in size during the 2000s. Access has also increased significantly.
- **WAHROOMS:** Most of the houses in the village have inbuilt washrooms and bathrooms. Pans and water seals have been made available at various centres so that people of the area can have the facility to construct toilets to suit their income and choice. It is quite proud to say the most of the villagers in the village have inbuilt

washrooms in their homes and none of them do their nature's call in open. People are aware of the importance of the 'sulabhs' and also know few of the key factors of Clean India campaign like they should not go barefoot for open defecation; should put soil on human excreta after defecation so that flies do not sit on excreta and, in turn, on the food, which is the main cause of diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera etc. Most schools in the village do have toilets for children. Consequently, boys and girls don't face a lot of difficulty. This increases enrollment rates particularly of girl students. Apart from the Government programmes, Sulabh has initiated a programme to get toilets constructed in schools by taking donations from private people as well as NRIs. Within 10 years, every school in India will be provided with Sulabh toilet facilities in this way. Teachers and students are also taught how to keep the toilets clean.

- **INITIATIVE AND AWARENESS:** Though people are aware of the benefit of clean and healthy surroundings and also of the 'Swatch Abhiyan', still they don't take initiative by themselves. In the absence of higher authorities, they throw the garbage in the open plots and on open roads at night. Elders take initiative and constantly tell the younger ones to keep their surroundings clean and tidy. It is also observed that even males sweep the roads and near-by areas to their houses by themselves thus shows the gender equality in the village.
- **POLYBAGS:** These are still getting sold in shops and people throw them on the roads after use. The villagers still use polybags in a huge number and they are thrown away on the roads after use. Although the Supreme Court of India has issued notices to the Government of India and state governments, including some manufacturers over the use and disposal of plastic bags as these continue to cause harm to the environment and also domestic cattle. The Delhi government too imposed a blanket ban on the use and manufacture of plastic bags in India's capital city just last year. It has banned shopkeepers, vendors, wholesalers, retailers and hawkers from selling, storing or using plastic carry bags for supplying any goods. Despite having all these restrictions there is no proper check by the village authorities on the use of polybags in Tilpat.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Villagers should be more responsible towards their surroundings and the village.
- There is less percentage of people who are using jute bag instead of poly bags. Usage of Jute bags need to be promoted
- Government should take proper care of the village and should maintain a proper check on the funds being funded to the village and the village authorities.
- People in village Tilpat are aware of Swatch Bharat Campaign but implementation on their part is lacking.
- Government should conduct small workshops and campaigns in such villages to make villagers literate and give necessary knowledge about the cleanliness and hygiene.
- Government and the village authorities should focus more on main issues in the village like dumping and the drainage system.

CONCLUSIONS

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is not a new programme. Launched in 1986 as the Central Rural Sanitation Programme, the scheme later became the Total Sanitation Campaign (1999) and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (2012). Some regard it as merely a renaming.

It can be concluded from the above findings and results about the survey been held in the village Tilpat that people are quite aware of the national issue of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and many of them take voluntarily interest in keeping their area and surroundings clean but it still needs improvement. The central government is said to be irresponsible in not ensuring that the toilets, latrines, etc. are delivered, as the Ministry of Panchayati Raj closes grievance cases by transferring them to the state government, and never examines the details of whether the state government settles them correctly. Opinions vary from person to person but the actual findings reveal that in the absence of government support, people are literally not satisfied and need help from the higher authorities.

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